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will be a series, but a series without change and without time. The Time series will be a mode of appearance of a series which may be really logical or teleological. The real world may be a congeries of articulated systems, each of which taken as a whole has a meaning to which every part of the system contributes equally. If this is so, Time and Space will be the warp and woof of the canvas on which the world of appearance is spread out and dimension of time must be co-ordinated with the dimension or dimensions of space." He holds that if we were entirely travelling through Time we should not be conscious of it. "The knowledge of sequences is not itself a sequence, nor in a sequence" (p. 11). It is the will that appears to be involved in the Time series and to commit us to travelling in one direction, and the Will "seems to be the principle of Becoming, become self-conscious." The Time succession seems therefore to belong to a half-real world, and we are partly in and partly out of it.

Other papers of interest are Professor Hoernle's plea for a phenomenology of meaning and Mr. C. A. Richardson's analysis of the "New Materialism." In the latter paper, Mr. Richardson finds the most deeplymarked fissure between different schools of thought in the gulf between Spiritualism and Materialism. The main characteristic of this new aspect of materialism is the position it assigns to sense-data. The "material" of the new materialism is not constituted by hypothetical entities—the molecules, atoms and electrons of science—outside experience, but by entities which enter into experience, i.e., sense-data, which are regarded as physical, not mental. The prophets of the new materialism are bent on getting rid of mind from the scheme of things and contend that the subject or self has no concrete existence; a group following Mr. Bertrand Russell is moving rapidly towards the position that a subject is nothing but the series of those particulars which would formerly have been said to stand in a relation of presentation to the subject. He points out that the source of the difficulty which Neo-realists find in admitting the existence of the subject lies in the fact "that the latter cannot be an object of acquaintance in the way that a sense-datum can be an object of acquaintance." Yet why should not I (the subject) be aware of my own existence? "It seems to me," Mr. Richardson adds, "to imply an order of certainty at least equal to any certainty of the sense data I perceive. I am acquainted with sense-data; I realise my own existence." Whatever the term employed the fact which it expresses is the most intimate, immediate and concrete fact in the experience of every person.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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INTERNATIONAL MORAL EDUCATION CONGRESS

The third International Moral Education Congress is to be held at Geneva July 28th to August 1st, 1922. In connection with the two previous congresses of 1908 and 1912, important volumes of studies in moral education were published. It is hoped that Americans will be interested to attend and take part in this congress. Dr. Felix Adler and President Nicholas Murray Butler are American members of the International Exceutive Council. The President of the congress is Sir Frederick Pollock. The Honorable Secretary is Mr. F. J. Gould, whose address is Armorel, Woodfield Ave., Ealing, London, W. 5.

Note. The essay printed in the last Journal under the title "What is Liberty when two or more persons are concerned?" was received from the author with the title "What is Liberty?" The author now writes that the addition, which for lack of time was not submitted to him, is inaccurate, as the conception of Liberty reached in the essay covers the case also when but one person is concerned.